PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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LECTURE CLIV.

MR. CHURCHILL'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

(June 30, 1943)—

The general progress of the war is satisfactory. Two great battles have been won by the Allies. Everyone has heard of the battle in Tunisia, when 350,000 Germans and Italians were made captives or slain, and immense quantities of war material captured or destroyed. There was another victory no less notable, the battle which was fought in the Atlantic, against U-boats in May.

BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

In May, the German Admiralty made extreme exertions to prevent the movement to Great Britain of enormous convoys of food and materials. Long lines of U-boats were spread out to meet these convoys, and 15 or 20 U-boats concentrated in each attack.

To meet this, British, American and Canadian forces of the sea and air hurled their strength at the U-boats. The fighting ended in a total defeat of the U-boats, attack.

More than 30 U-boats were certainly destroyed in the month of May, floundering, in many cases, with their crews, into the dark depths of the sea. Staggered by these deadly losses, the U-boats have recoiled to lick their wounds, and mourn their dead.

Now as a result of the May victory and the massacre of the U-boats, we have had in June the best month we have ever known in the whole 46 months of the war.

The prodigious shipbuilding exertions of the United States, and the considerable contributions of Britain and Canada have produced an output of new ships somewhere between 7 and 10 times as great as our losses from enemy action in the month of June.

Since the middle of May, scarcely a single merchant ship has been sunk in the whole N. Atlantic. In June, although convoys are not being seriously attacked at the present time, the U-boat losses have been most solid and encouraging.

The disasters of the U-boats in May and June have a bearing on another phase of our offensive war.

THE AIR WAR.

These two months have seen the heaviest discharge of bombs on the munition, and industrial war centres of Germany.

In the first half of this year, the R. A. F. alone have cast on Germany 5 times the tonnage of bombs which in the same six months have been discharged on this island. In one single night, nay, in one single hour, we cast on Dusseldorf 2,000 tons of terrible explosive and incendiary bombs, for the loss of 38 aircraft, while in the whole of the first half of this year, the enemy has discharged on us no more than 1,500 tons of bombs at the cost of 245 aircraft.

In addition, the United States airfleet in this country by precision daylight bombing, has inflicted a grave injury upon the most sensitive nerve centre of the enemy's war production, and American crews and pilots are continually performing feats of arms of the highest skill with dauntless audacity and devotion.

This force will be remorselessly applied to the guilty nations, and their wicked leaders who imagined that their superiority in air power would enable them to terrorise, and subjugate; first of all Europe, and afterwards, the world. Never was there such a case of the biter bitten.

During the summer our main attack has been upon the mainspring of the German war industry the Ruhr; but as the nights become longer, and as the United States Air Force becomes more numerous, our strong arms will lengthen, both night and day, and there is no industrial or military target in Germany that will not receive, as we deem necessary, the utmost application of this exterminating force.

The war industry of Germany has already, to some extent, been dispersed to numerous smaller towns. When the big cities are disposed of we will follow those industries to their new homes. Presently, the weight of the Russian air attack, now mainly absorbed by their long front-line, will contribute an addtional quota to the total blitz.

The heavy defeats recently sustained by U-boats play their part in the general attack upon the German morale. Apart from his mysterious promises of revenge, one of the hopes which Goebbels holds out to the German people is that, though they suffer the extreme tribulation of air bombing, the U-boats are inflicting equal, or even more, deadly injuries upon British and American power to wage total war.

When that hope dies, and die it will, it will appear to the most dispassionate observer that a somewhat raw and bleak outlook is beginning to open itself up before Hitler's accomplices and dupes.

I may therefore say that our affairs are in a considerably better position than they were some time ago, and we intend to remain steadfast aud unwearying in doing our duty and our best, whatever may betide.

ITALY.

So far the Italians have only been subjected to preliminary and discursive bombardments, but they are already speculating feverishly where the blow will fall, and what will be its weight.

It is no part of our interest to relieve them of their anxiety. They may remember how they themselves struck at Tripoli, and Abyssinia, and at Albania; and how they fell upon the Greeks and set out to conquer Egypt.

I can do nothing to help them to resolve their fears. But I have some words of caution to say to our own people. First of all, great military operations are dominated by risks and turns of fortune. Any mood of over-confidence should be severely suppressed. All large amphibious operations, especially if they require the co-operation of two or more countries, require long months of organisation.

I cannot go further to-day than say this—very probably, there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, before the leaves of autumn fall.

We, the United Nations, demand from the Nazis, Fascists and the Japanese unconditional surrender. By that we mean that their whole power to resist must be completely broken, and they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Of all the wars we have ever waged, in the long continuity of our history, there never has been one which more truly united the entire British people and British races throughout the world than this present fearful struggle.

We were sure of our duty, and we have discharged and will continue to discharge it without swerving or slackening, to the very end.

We seek no profit, we want no territory or aggrandisement, we expect no reward but we will accept no compromise. It is on that footing that we wish to be judged, first in our own consciences, and afterwards by posterity.

This unique association of races is built up, partly by conquest, largely by consent, but mostly unconsciously, and without design, within the all embracing golden circle of the Crown.

It is an ov rpowering influence, and impulse that makes Canada, Australia New Zealand and S. Africa send their manhood across the ocean to fight, or to die.

INDIA.

In the vast sub-continent of India, which we trust will presently find full satisfaction within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the martial races, and many others have thronged to the Imperial Standard.

More than 2,000,000 have joined the armed forces, and have distinguished themselves in many cases during the fiercest conflicts with the Germans, Italians and Japanese.

All the great countries engaged in this war count their armies by the millions, but the Indian Army has a peculiar characteristic, not found in the armies of Britain, the United States, Russia, France, or in the armies of our foes, in that it is entirely composed of volunteers. Not one has been conscripted or compelled.

THE COLONIES.

The same thing is broadly true, throughout the great colonial empire. Many scores of thousands of troops from immense tropical spaces, or drawn from lonely islands nursed by the waves, have come overseas.

The ardour of the colonial empire to join this awful conflict, and, continue in high temper through its ups and downs, is the first answer I would make to those ignorant envious voices who call into question the greatness of the work we are doing throughout the world, and shall continue to do.

The time came when this loosely, variously knitted, world-spread association was confronted with the most searching test of all. The Mother Country, the home of kingship, this famous island seemed to enter the very jaws of death and destruction.

THE EMPIRE'S SOLIDARITY.

Against the triumphant might of Hitler, with the greedy Italian at his heels, we stood alone, with resources so slender that one shudders to enumerate them even now.

Then surely was the moment for the Empire to break up, for each of its widely dispersed communities to seek safety on the winning side, for those who thought themselves oppressed to throw off the yoke, to make better terms betimes with the conquering Nazi and Fascist power. Then was the time. But what happened ?

In the dark and terrific, but also glorious hour, we received from all parts of His Majesty's dominions, from the greatest to the smallest, from the strongest to the weakest, from the most modern and the most simple, assurances that we would all go down or come through together.

You will forgive me if on this occasion, in the very heart of mighty London, I rejoice in the soundness of our institution and proclaim my faith in our destiny."

ANGLO-U. S. CO-OPERATION.

The power of the United States arouses no fear, excites no jealousy in British bosoms. Upon the intimate alignment of the policy of the United States and the British Commonwealth and the Empire depends, more than upon any other factor, the immediate future of the world.

If they walk, or if need be march, together in harmony in accordance with the moral and political conceptions to which the English-speaking peoples have given birth, and which have been frequently referred to in the Atlantic Charter, all will be well.

If they fall apart and wander, or stray from the path of their destiny, there will be no end or measure to the miseries, and confusion which will mark modern civilisation.

This is no rhetorical extravagance. It is the hard, cold, indicative truth. Yet there are many light wayward spirits in both countries who show themselves, by word or action, unmindful of this fundamental fact.

It is a fact in no way derogatory to that mighty nation now fighting by our side, or to any nation, great or small, making its way through the perils of the present age.

ALLIED UNITY.

We nourish the warmest feelings of fellowship towards the valiant Russian people, with whom we have made a 20 years' treaty of friendship and mutual aid.

We foresee an expanding future to the long enduring republic of China. We look forward to a revival of the unity and true greatness of France. We have the loyal and faithful comradeship of all.

Nevertheless, the tremendous awe-inspiring fact stares the British and American democracies in the eyes that, acting together, we can help all nations safely into the harbour, but that if we divide, all will toss and drift for a long time on dark and stormy seas.

Should Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy collapse under the flail of Soviet Russia, and the not inconsiderable exertions of the British and American armies in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, and should the war industries of Germany be blasted out

of existence by British and American air power, should this victory be achieved before Japan is laid low, I stand here to tell you to-day, as I told the Congress of the United States in your name, that every man, every ship, and every aircraft, in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific will be sent there, and maintained in action by the people of the British Commonwealth, and the Empire, in priorities for as many years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit, or bite the dust.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

3—7—43 to 9—7—43.

The Pacific.—An Allied, land, sea, and air offensive has been launched in the S. W. Pacific, with LAE, SALAMUA and MUNDA as the immediate, and RABAUL, as the ultimate objectives. In the course of the operations which are 5-pronged, American forces have occupied NEW GEORGIA, RENDOVA and VENGUNU Islands in the SOLOMONS; TROBRIAND and WOODLARK Islands, off NEW GUINEA and Nassau Bay in NEW GUINEA itself. Simultaneously, Australian forces, already in strength, in MUBO (N. GUINEA) have moved up and joined the Americans who have landed at Nassau Bay. They are advancing towards SALAMUA. Clashes at BOBNI near SALAMUA are reported.

Air battles are proceeding along a length of 2,000 miles from N. GEORGIA to the CELEBES.

U. S. and Japanese naval forces in the area first came to grips on June 30. On July 3, a Japanese force of 3 cruisers and 4 destroyers which attempted to shell RENDOVA, on being engaged, made off 'in short order.' A naval action, started in Kuba Bay near N. GEORGIA on July 4-5, has ended in the loss of 9 Japanese warships.

Russia.—The 1943 Summer offensive has started. On July 5 the Germans launched a triple attack on OREL, KURSK and BYELGOROD sectors, and gained an isolated wedge or two at the cost of 1,500 tanks 7001 planes and 30,000 men in 3 days.

Simultaneously, the Russians have launched a mass assault near VELIKIYE LUKE, not far from the Latvian frontier.

Air War.—The ruthless bombing of GERMANY, ITALY and occupied EUROPE continues. COLOGNE was raided for the 117th time on June 28, and CRETE was attacked on July 5. Other places raided during the week were NAZAIRE, LE MANS and LILLE in FRANCE, IJMUIDEN in HOLLAND, GHENT and COURTRAI in BELGIUM; MESSINA, CALABRIA, BISCARI and PALERMO in SICILY, LECCE in S. ITALY; and KYLLENE in GREECE.

China.—Heavy fighting is reported at OUCHIHKOV, which is one of the four important Japanese bases on the South bank of the Yangtse, west of Tungting Lake.

Burma.—On land the general situation remains unchanged. The R. A. F.'s harassing attacks continue, but regular patrols are being carried on. An enemy party was ambushed at BUTHIDAUNG. At SUMPRABUN the enemy was engaged by the Kachin levies. The following targets were raided: AKYAB, AKYAB Island, the PROME-TAUNGYUP Road, barges and sampans on the Irrawaddy, stores near KALEMYO, refineries in SYRIAM, warehouses in CHAUK, oilfields in YENANGYAT, barracks in PYAWBWE, enemy buildings in NYANUNGYAN, the Mytinge railway bridge, the railway construction base in THANBYUZAYAT.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

28—6—43. (Monday).

EUROPE (German occupied).

Day:—

U-boat installations at ST. NAZAIRE (France).
The air-field at BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER (6 Allied planes missing).

NIGHT:—

The great industrial city of COLOGNE (Germany).
U-boat yards at HAMBURG (Germany).
Laying mines in enemy waters.
Enemy shipping in the ENGLISH CHANNEL.
Railway targets in FRANCE (25 Allied planes missing).

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

(2 Allied planes missing; 12 enemy planes shot down).

The Italian Naval base at LEGHORN.
Barracks, administrative buildings and hangars at OLIBA, VENAFIORITA and ALGHERO FERTILLA (all in Sardinia).
Air-fields at MILLIS and DECIMOMANNU (Sardinia)
Factories at LICATA (Sicily).
The air-fields at COMISO and MESSINA (Sicily).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the RUSSIAN Front.
Station buildings and trains at OREL.
Trains at KARACHEV.
Stores, equipment and vessels at TAMAN (no Russian airlosses).

FAR EAST.

Jap positions at REKATA BAY (Santa Irabel Island).
MUNDA (N. Georgia).
Jap Naval units in central SOLOMONS.
Jap positions at KISKA and Little KISKA (Aleutians).
Enemy railroad yards at PYINMANA and SAGAING (Burma).
Jap troops on AKYAB (Burma).
Enemy hutments near MYOHAUNG (Burma).
Water transport on the IRRAWADDY and KALADAN Rivers.

29—6—43 (Tuesday).

EUROPE (German occupied).

Military objectives at LE MANS (France).

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

Patrolling over the central MEDITERRANEAN (2 Allied planes missing).
The ferry terminus at REGGIO DI CALABRIA (Italy).
A train in GREECE.
Marshalling yards and a ferry terminus at MESSINA (Sicily).
Air combats over GREECE (1 Axis plane shot down).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

KISKA (Aleutians.)
MUNDA (N. Georgia).
REKATA BAY (Santa Isabel).
Sampans and other craft South of AKYAB (Burma).

30—6—43 (Wednesday).

EUROPE (German occupied).

DAY:—

Locomotives in Northern FRANCE (20 locomotives destroyed).

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

Barracks at PALERMO (Sicily).
The air-fields at SCIACCA, BORIZZO and MILO (all in Sicily)
The railway station at CAGLIARI (Sardinia).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the RUSSIAN Front.

FAR EAST.

Jap positions along the NASSAU BAY shore and BITOL River (N. Guinea).
Jap positions and air-fields at SALAMAUA (N. Guinea).
Enemy air-fields at RABAUL (N. Britain).
Jap positions on the RENDOA Islands.
Jap ships at CAPE GLOUCESTER (N. Britain).
Jap troops near MYOHAUNG (Burma).
River craft along the IRRAWADDY (Burma).

1—7—43. (Thursday).

EUROPE (German occupied).

DAY:—

Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE and HOLLAND.
Enemy shipping at the HOOK of HOLLAND.

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

The air-field at BISCARI (Sicily).
A vessel in LEVKAS Channel.
Patrolling over the central MEDITERRANEAN (4 Axis planes destroyed).
Railway yards at CATANIA (Sicily) (5 Allied planes missing).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the RUSSIAN Front.
The port of KERCH and SENNAYA (Taman).

FAR EAST.

Jap position at MUNDA (N. Georgia) and VILA (Kolombangara).
Venakonan and REFORO air-fields at RABAUL (N. Britain).
The air-field at SALAMAUA and LAE (New Guinea).
Storage buildings and army hutments in AKYAB (Burma)
Supply craft on the ARAKAN coast (Burma).
PROME-TAUNGUP road (Burma).
Enemy shipping and sampans along the IRRAWADDY (Burma).
Railroad extension to BANGOK at THANBYUZAYAT (Burma).
Rail road installations at KYUNGON and KAWLIN (Burma).

2—7—43 (Friday).

EUROPE (German occupied)

DAY:—(5 Axis planes destroyed, 5 Axis planes damaged, 1 plane missing).

An oil storage plant near IJMUIDEN (Holland).
Railway lines near GHENT (Belgium).
Railway junctions at COURTRAI (Belgium) and LILLE (France).
Offensive sweeps over the LOW COUNTRIES and FRANCE.

NIGHT:—Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

The air-field at LECCE (Italy) (12 axis planes shot down).
A schooner in KYLLENE harbour (Greece).
2 Dredges in the LEUBAS channel.
Air-fields at GROTTAGLIE and SAN PANCRAZIO (both in Italy).
Offensive sweeps over South east SICILY (2 axis planes shot down, many damaged).
Marshalling yards at OLBIA and TRAPANI (Sicily).
Coastal targets near ROME (Italy).

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.
German troops and reinforcements on the KUBAN bridge head.

FAR EAST.

The air-fields at RABAUL (New Britain) and SALAMAUA (New Guinea)
Jap positions at MUNDA (New Georgia).
Enemy stores near KALEMYO (Burma).
Sampans along the CHINDWIN and IRRAWADDY (Burma).
Army huts on the MAYU Peninsula (Burma).
Oil refinery at SYRIAM Burma).
Buildings at CHAUK (Burma).
Oil derricks at YENANGYAN (Burma).
Enemy barracks at PYAWBWE and NYANUNGYAN (Burma).
Enemy railway construction base at THANBYUZAYAT (Burma).

3—7—43 (Saturday).

EUROPE (German occupied).

DAY:—
Locomotives, signal boxes, oil tanks and factories in FRANCE, BELGIUM and HOLLAND (2 Allied planes missing).

NIGHT:—
The Industrial city of COLOGNE (Germany).
Lsying mines in enemy coastal waters.
Patrols over the LOW COUNTRIES (32 Allied planes missing 1 Axis plane shot down).

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

(10 Axis planes shot down 9 Allied planes missing).
The air-fields at CHILIVANI, ALGERO, MILIS, CAPOTERRA (all in Sardinia) MILO, SCIACCA and COMISO (all in Sicily).
Wireless stations, gun emplacements and other targets in Sardinia.
The air-field at BISCARI (Sicily).
Railway yards at CATANIA (Sicily)

RUSSIA.

(For the week 26-6-43 to 3-7-43 Russians lost 18 planes; Axis lost 66 planes).

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.
Black sea ports of KERCH and TAMAN.

FAR EAST.

Jap positions at KISKA (Aleutians).
The air field at MUNDA (New Georgia).
Jap positions near SALAMAUA (New Georgia) and VANGANAU Island.
Rail road yards at PROME (Burma) and SHWEBO (Burma).
Barracks at MEIKTILA (Burma).
The air-field at KANGAUNG (Burma).
The Railway Bridge at MYITAGNE (Burma).
The industrial area of MYINGYAN (Burma).

4—7—43 (Sunday).

EUROPE (German occupied)
(8 Allied planes missing and 2 Axis planes shot down).

DAY:—
Aircraft factory at LE MANS.
The repair shops at NANTES.
U-Boat installations at LA PALLICE.
Marshalling yards at AMIENS (France).

NIGHT:—
A supply vessel off the Norwegian coast.

ITALY and the MEDITERRANEAN.

The air-fields at CATANIA, GERBINI, SCIACCA, COMISO and MILO (49 Axis planes shot down: 16 allied planes missing).
The sea plane base at LIDO DI ROMA.
Docks at TRAPANI (Sardinia).

RUSSIA

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

A supply vessel off VANIMO (New Georgia).
The air-field at SALAMAUA (New Guinea).
TALASEA (New Britain).
Jap positions at MUNDA (New Georgia).
KISKA (Aleutians) and **VILLA** (Kolambanagara).
BAIROKO (Kula Gulf).
RENDOVA Island.
The Jetty at AKYAB (Burma).
The bridge at SHINWEL (Burma).

ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

29—6—43 (Tuesday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity.

RUSSIA.

A locality near LENINGRAD.

FAR EAST.

No information available.

30—6—43 (Wednesday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity

MEDIT RRANEAN.

PANT LLARIA (2 Axis planes shot down).

FAR EAST.

Port DARWIN (Australia) (8 enemy planes shot down and 6 damaged; 6 Allied planes lost).
A small W.S. cargo ship off the East coast of AUSTRALIA.

1—7—43 (Thursday).

BRITAIN.

No information available.

RUSSIA.

Russian communications behind the forward lines.

FAR EAST.

Air combat over New GEORGIA Island.
American position near NASSAU BAY.

2—7—43 (Friday).

BRITAIN.

No air raid anywhere in BRITAIN.

FAR EAST.

U. S. positions at RENDOVA Island.
Allied positions on New GEORGIA Island.

3—7—43 (Saturday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity.

RUSSIA.

KALININ Sector.

FAR EAST.

U. S. troops on New GEORGIA Island and RENDOVA Island.

4—7—43 (Sunday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity.

RUSSIA.

KURSK Sector.

FAR EAST.

U. S. positions on New GEORGIA and at NASSAU BAY.

5—7—43 (Monday).

BRITAIN.

No enemy air activity.

RUSSIA.

OREL-KURSK-BYELGOROD area.

FAR EAST.

No information available.

SIDE LIGHTS.

OURSELVES. With the appearance of this number the Pudukkottai N. W. F. Bulletin completes its third year of service.

Three years they have been in which the struggle of the Allies for survival has ended with the demand for the unconditional surrender of the enemy; three years in which Axis treachery has been punished by the extinction of tne Italian empire, the annihilation of the Afrika korps, and the devastation of the RUHR.

During these three years the Bulletin has served in hope and faith, fair to friend and foe, neither down-hearted by reverse nor elated by success, confident always in the sure, if slow, coming of Victory.

They have been three years of hard campaigning against malignant propaganda, against 'Quit India' and other forms of mischief; three years of intensive propaganda, in town and village, resulting in the joyful change of the public mind from doubt and fear to reliance and hope.

Our Motto is 'Unconqueral Hope', as pictured by the poet, in the following lines :—

'Say not the struggle nought availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.
If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.
For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.
And not by eastern windows only
When day light comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

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MR. CHURCHILL'S GUILD-HALL ADDRESS. On June 30, his first public speech since his return from WASHINGTON, was in every way worthy of the occasion. The Freedom of the City of London which he received on that day was symbolic of the Freedom for which the world is fighting under his leadership. The ruins of Guildhall, roofless, but with its 500 year-old stone walls still standing four-square, in spite of the 1940-blitz, were a reminder of the strength which is Britain's; while the pictures of WATERLOO and TRAFALGAR, of Nelson and Wellington and Pitt in the hall, were a reminder that the men who defeated Napoleon were now out to defeat Hitler.

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MAY AND JUNE. While Mr. Churchill's forecast, in the Guildhall speech, of 'heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, before the leaves of autumn fall' was most delightfully vague, and was no doubt meant to

tantalise the enemy, his observations on the naval and aerial victories of May and June were most heartening. The enemy's U-boat war in May to prevent the arrival of food convoys to BRITAIN has ended in total defeat and the loss of 30 U-boats. In June, there were no U-boat attacks at all. They were hiding in their bases, 'licking their wounds and mourning their dead,' as Mr. Churchill put it.

May and June have also proved the months of the heaviest Allied bombing. The German Air Force, says the Air Correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, is in imminent danger of extinction. Its June wastage has exceeded its new air-craft production. The reserves, already running low will be used up at the end of summer, when the *Luftwaffe* will be down and out.

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GHOST RAIDS formed a special feature of the May-June attacks on GERMANY. Small forces of R. A. F. Mosquitos, the fastest in the world, penetrated far into the Reich, carrying out nuisance raids. Owing to the constant alarms which they raised, their effects have been nerve-shattering.

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MORE AND EVER MORE PLANES will be constructed to confound and destroy the enemy. A 71,500,000,000 dollar 'Decisive War Bill,' as it is called, has been signed by President Roosevelt for spending thrice as much as last year on armaments construction including 99,740 aircraft. Mr. Oliver Lyttleton has announced that in ENGLAND aircraft construction, already in excess of the Axis, is going to be still further increased by slowing the production of other armaments.

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STUPEFACTION. Stupefaction has evidently come over Nazi propaganda. Judged by the confusion and the contradiction which have characterised it of late, the air-raids must have had a damaging effect on the nerves. German broadcasts which claim for GERMANY the best ack barrages, search light batteries and camouflage devices in the world, also complain of the mounting British terror-raids. Sometimes it is stated that British bombers do not injure German factories at all, because they cannot take accurate aim. At other times we are told that they aim perfectly on churches, hospitals and orphanages. While warning the British that they are wasting their machines in aimless raiding, they also assert that their factories have been removed to safer areas.

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STIMMUNG AND HALTUNG. There are two forms of morale, according to Goebbels, Stimmung (short-term), and Haltung (long-term). Some months ago, when a town suffered from a heavy attack, he consoled the sufferers with the reflection that the loss of stimmung did not matter, so long as there was haltung. Now that both stimmung and haltung are collapsing, he is consoling the bombed cities by telling them that there are still other, unblitzed, cities in GERMANY which will labour hard for their relief.

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THE PACIFIC WAR. 'It is my proud privilege', declared Mr. Curtin, AUSTRALIA's Prime Minister in an Independence Day broadcast to AMERICA, 'to say that the enemy advance has been stopped, the pressure on this country (AUSTRALIA) has been thrown back and offensives against the enemy progress. JAPAN

is going to feel blows carrying dynamic punching power from American, Dutch and Australian fighting men to such effect that they will have repercussions in TOKYO itself. If I liken the Pacific war to a football match I can say the first half is over. We have kicked off after the interval, and we are going to carry the ball into the enemy's territory for a smashing victory'

So, the holding war hitherto waged in the S. W. Pacific is over. American and Australian forces, on land, in sea and in the air have launched a combined attack along a 1,000 mile front, piercing the Japanese arc, north of AUSTRALIA. It is a continuation of the initial battles fought, months ago, in the GUADALCANAR, PAPUA, and GONA—BUNA areas. In the present operations which are 5-pronged, American forces have occupied RENDOVA and NEW GEORGIA in the SOLOMONS, and TROBRIAND and WOODLARK off NEW GUINEA and Nassau Bay, 15 miles south of SALAMUA in NEW GUINEA. Meanwhile, Australian forces in MUBO (NEW GUINEA) have advanced and linked up with the Americans who have landed at Nassau Bay. Japanese bases over a front of 2,000 miles from NEW GEORGIA to TIMOR and CELEBES have been raided. General MacArthur is in personal charge of the operations.

In the battle of Kula Gulf on July 4-5 9 Japanese warships have been destroyed.

Writing on the Pacific offensive the *London Times* observes :—

'The U. S forces have made an encouraging beginning in their bold and enterprising venture in the S. W. Pacific. The U. S. has in fact, issued a challenge to the Japanese naval power. If that challenge is not accepted before the Allies close in upon RABAUL, then there can be few greater certainties, in an element so uncertain as war, than that RABAUL will fall relatively soon.

'If the glove is taken up the resulting fight must be momentous. Failure to defeat the Japanese would have incalculable consequences, but success would mark the beginning of the end.

'Sooner or later Japan mnst try conclusions with the American Navy, which means that she must risk her main battle fleet; and American naval strength in the Pacific is still growing. It has been too easily assumed that the struggle in the Pacific would be decided virtually by air power alone, with sea power playing altogether a subordinate part.

'It will be decided by all arms in concert, but there exists no theatre of operations, in which naval forces will play a bigger part, though of course in the closest concert with the air arm. Here, amid this multitude of Islands, great and small, is indeed the ideal field for the exploitation of naval power backed by that of air. Here it becomes all pervading, because there is no position which it cannot turn and no flank which can be secured against it.

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RUSSIA. At long last, after a lull of 101 days, the 1943 German summer offensive has begun in a three-pronged attack along a front of 180 miles, extending from OREL and KURSK to BYELGOROD. The attempt seems to be to isolate MOSCOW. But judged from the cost paid by the Germans in the very first three days of the battle—1,500 tanks, 700 aircraft and 30,000 men, it does not look as if the offensive could be continued long.

A PARTY SPEECH AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE. Mussolini's address to his Party Directorate on June 24, broadcast by the ROME Radio on July 5, reveals, as nothing else does, Mussolini's fears for the future of his country. In the speech Mussolini warned his Fascist hearers of the coming invasion, which, he thinks will be in 3 stages—first, landing, which must be resisted by the coastal inhabitants; second, penetration, which will have to be opposed by what reserves they had, and third, invasion which must be fought by what army they could put into the field. To ITALY it was a war of life and death, which may end in capitulation—capitulation which meant shame, disarmament and the destruction of industries. Mussolini betrayed his anxiety also for the future of the Fascist régime, which still awaited consolidation in spite of the recent drastic purges, pleaded for greater 'moral unity', and called for more energetic measures to enforce conscription, and to suppress strikes, the black market and all 'institutions of luxury.'

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NECESSITY. Admiral Robert, MARTINIQUE's High Commissioner, has persuaded himself at last to change his masters and has applied to the U. S. A. for terms. The broadcast giving the news adds that Robert's decision sprang from a wish to avoid 'blood-shed.' We know what that means; it is the fear of a rising of the inhabitants of MARTINQUE, who have already demonstrated their unwillingness to continue under VICHY. Another factor which may have influenced the decision was the French National Committee of Liberation of FRANCE, recently set up in ALGIERS. But the most compelling reason, we believe, was the famine which has come to stay, forcing the people 'to live on herbs.'

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THE B. B. C. A recent broadcast has summarised the war record of the B. B. C., which is one to be proud of. It now conducts a 71-hour daily programme in 47 languages. We welcome the announcement that it is going to open a new service in Japanese, which will bring real news to the Japanese and awaken them from the hallucination into which they have been drugged by the lying propaganda of their leaders. The B. B. C. has grown from small beginnings. In 1939 it spoke in English only and to the Empire Countries only. But even then, with but one news bulletin a day, a 24-hour service was by no means easy. Every one wanted to 'listen' just at the time of the setting sun, and the trouble was that in the British Empire, the sun, not only never sets, but it is always setting. A year later, with LONDON *blitzed*, with transmitters cut off, premises wrecked, and staff killed, the B. B. C. continued its mission without interruption, its service still heralded by the actual stroke—not a recording—of Big Ben. On the other hand, it was at this time of trial, that the B. B. C. actually extended its service to the U. S. A., Latin AMERICA and to North, East and South EUROPE. The number of languages in which it spoke was increased to 9 in 1939 and 47 in 1942, and the single service with which it began has been split into the African, the North American, the Pacific, and General Eastern services. Its broadcasts to Occupied EUROPE and ASIA now number 120 a day. Thus the B. B. C. has proved a powerful link among the United Nations, and the only source of reliable information to the Occupied Countries, and we may add, to the people of the enemy countries also, who dare to listen. In the fateful days of the Battle of BRITAIN it faithfully relayed the very sounds of the invading machines, the crash of bombs and planes, the wail of the

sirens and the report of the a–a guns, not omitting even the small talk of the *blitzed* inhabitants and the rescue parties. But, as the *New York Times* puts it, it did not 'waste time in fairy tales'. The B. B. C. alone cannot win the war but nothing has equalled the B. B. C. in helping to win the war.

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FORWARD CONTRACTS. The recent orders passed by Indian Govenments prohibiting forward contracts in commodities like cotton, cotton cloth and yarn, oil seeds, wheat and sugar require a word of explanation. It may be remembered that forward contracting in stocks and shares has already been prohibited. A forward contract is an arrangement to buy or sell, at a certain price, goods to be delivered and paid for in future. The transaction may be either legitimate or illegitimate. A mill owner obviously cannnot buy cotton from day to day but must contract forward this is legitimate.

A man, not a regular cloth dealer makes a forward contract to make an easy profit out of the difference between the present and future prices : this is illegitimate. It is a gamble. Most of these 'futures', as they are called, are cases of gambling, like betting, depending on speculation, on the contingency that in war time prices are bound to rise. But unlike other gamblers the forward-contractor need not put his own money into the transaction ; nor hold actual stocks : he requires no go-downs and need not possess a bank-balance. It involves no actual delivery of goods. Its speculator need not even have an idea of the commodity which he is supposed to buy or sell. It is business jugglery, faked trading, or as Sir Jeremy Raisman put it 'economic sabotage.'

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THE END OF A GREAT SOLDIER-STATESMAN. We regret to report the death of Gen. Sikorski, the Polish Premier and C-in-C in an air-crash on July 4, while taking off from GIBRALTAR. In his death the United Nations have suffered a most grievous loss, and POLAND has lost a gallant soldier and statesman. He was as Mr. Churchill has pointed out, the symbol, the embodiment of the spirit which has borne the Polish nation through centuries of sorrow and agony.

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STANDARD CLOTH. Pudukkottai will be supplied with standard. cloth at 1,100,000 yards for every 6 months. Its distribution will be entrusted to co-operative organisations.

SOFTENING-UP.

(*The Daily Mail*).

Many pictures of air raid damage have been published in Britain, but none like those of Dusseldorf. This is not damage but devastation. This is not "raiding" either. Even the word "battle" is inadequate. No battle yet fought between armies inflicted such destruction as can now fall upon a great city in a single hour. It is more like the aftermath of some cataclysm of nature.

We may recognise the appalling power of this weapon without abating a jot of our determination to use it to the full against our ruthless enemies. They knew the force of it and wielded it without mercy. But it remained for more ingenious minds on the Allied side to realise that here was something new and startling in warfare, and to use

it as such. What we are seeing now is a strategical "softening-up" before the final assault, which may be compared with the tactical "softening-up" which preceded the infantry advances of the last war. It is as if the Allies, to save the lives of their soldiers, are reaching out with a huge mechanical arm to crush and demoralise the enemy. Hence Duisberg and Dusseldorf, Krefeld and Mulheim. Towns are being wiped out as effective organisms at one stroke.

Yet let us recollect that the process is not entirely mechanical. When we read of the loss of 30 or 40 bombers, we should remember that it means the loss also of hundreds of fine men. The task of these men is not to drop their bombs upon some defenceless Rotterdam, Warsaw or Belgrade. They have to fight their way out and back again through miles of massed anti-aircraft fire and against fleets of night fighters. They are the bravest of the brave.

Our enemies are crying out against a retribution that became inevitable when they first used the *Luftwaffe* as a threatening instrument of power politics, and there are fools in this country who echo these cries. We may sympathise with their soft-heartedness without sharing their soft-headedness. For, if we do not finish this thing, it will finish us. If we held off now and allowed the Axis Powers to rebuild their declining air strength, there could be no future for civilisation. As the Archbishop of York has wisely pointed out, the real justification for continuing this bombing of military objectives is that it will shorten the war and may save many hundreds of thousands of lives.

IN DEFENCE OF BOMBING.

The Archbishop of York, Dr. Garbett, in a letter to his diocese, published in the York *Diocesan Leaflet*, writes: "I am receiving letters asking me to protest, as a Christian, against the bombing of German and Italian towns.

"War is always horrible, and this is true of war from the air. Most of us would wish to see aerial warfare totally abolished: for the non-combatant is almost certain to suffer with the combatant. In its most hateful form it was used by the Germans when they bombed undefended Rotterdam, Belgrade and other cities, murdering thousands, with the deliberate intention of striking terror into the hearts of the civilian population.

"This kind of bombing has not been undertaken by the Allies. They have aimed at military objectives with the purpose of breaking down the military opposition of the enemy, though unavoidably many civilians have also had to suffer.

"The real justification for continuing this bombing is that it will shorten the war and may save thousands of lives. Those who demand the suspension of all bombing are advocating a policy which would condemn many more of our own soldiers to death, and would postpone the hour of liberation, which will alone save from massacre and torture those who are now in the power of the Nazis.

"Often in life there is no clear choice between absolute right and wrong; frequently the choice has been made of the less of two evils, and it is a less evil to bomb war-loving Germany than to sacrifice the lives of thousands of our own fellow countrymen who long for peace, and to delay delivering the millions now held in slavery."

BRIGADIER WINGATE ON THE BURMA EXPEDITION.

The Japanese thought that they had found a technique of warfare in the jungles of the Far East to which the United Nations had no answer. With characteristic thoroughness and assiduity they had not only studied the effect of jungle of all types on modern tactics but had also trained large numbers of their best troops in the practical application of their approved methods.

They boasted that the self-indulgent and ignorant troops of the United Nations would never equal them either in skill or endurance in the conditions of warfare that prevail and must continue to prevail throughout their 'co-prosperity' sphere. From Japan to India, from Manchuria to Australia, jungle and mountain predominate and make penetration, the premier weapon in modern war, everywhere possible.

But they were mistaken. The British soldier has shown that he can not only equal the Japanese but surpass him in this very war of penetration in jungle. And the reason is to be found in the qualities that he shares with his ancestors—imagination: the power to give of his best when the audience is smallest; self-reliance and power of individual action. The Indian soldier, too, has shown himself fully capable of beating the Japanese in jungle fighting where individuality and personal initiative are the qualities that count.

Believing that this was so, Field Marshal Wavell gave me the task, in the Autumn of 1942, of raising and training a formation designed to carry out penetration of the enemy's back areas far deeper and on a far larger scale than any he had practised against us.

Essential to Wavell's plan was air power, not only superior to that of the enemy but capable of operating in new ways and fulfilling hitherto unheard of demands. *We had such air resources and the R. A. F. never failed us.*

In fact, seeing in us an ideal opportunity of driving home their own strategic attacks on the enemy, they supplied R. A. F. contingents for every column, commanded by officers until recently fighting the enemy in the air, and it was largely the presence and work of these R. A. F. elements that made the operation a success.

Let us consider for a moment the composition of the force that was to enter the heart of Japanese-occupied Burma and singe the Mikado's beard. It was not composed of selected troops. It consisted of ordinary British and Indian infantry, sappers, signalmen, etc. Each column had its quota of Burmese troops, without which these operations would have been impossible.

What was it then which made these ordinary typical troops, born and trained for the most part to factory and workshop, capable of feats that would not have disgraced Tarzan, and able on many occasions to punish all enemy attempts at interference with a vigour that caused him to draw off and hesitate to come again?

In general, it is true to say that one soldier in a column was occupying profitably the attentions of ten or more of our enemies throughout the period of operations. The answer to the question is that, given imagination and individuality in sufficient quantity, the necessary minimum of training will always produce junior leaders and men capable of beating the stereotyped and unimaginative Axis soldier. Although incapable of the sombre and humourless self-immolation of the Japanese, the British soldier can nevertheless beat him on his own chosen ground, provided he gives scope to his greater intellectual powers and stronger, saner character.

WHAT THE FORCE ACCOMPLISHED.

Finally what did the force do? While all that it accomplished cannot be revealed, this much can be said.

Early in Februray we crossed the river Chindwin, across which the British and Japanese forces faced each other; distracting the enemy's attention by a successful feint and pressing on through Japanese occupied territory towards the North and South railway line.

Throughout the operation the force never occupied a space of less than ten thousand square miles and, moving rapidly forward presented the R. A. F.—our only means of supply—with a totally novel problem which they solved completely to our admiration.

Columns began to reach the railway joining Mandalay to Myitkina early in March and their attacks on it lasted until the middle of that month. We left it pretty thoroughly messed up and the Japs have not used it since.

The force now astonished the enemy by moving on instead of back, and crossing the Irrawaddy, presently to appear far to the South, not so far from the Japanese main centres. Here certain things were done and, having attracted large enemy forces to our immediate neighbourhood, we carried out a dispersal and return in small groups in accordance with our training.

Most of us are back and waiting to renew our experience of this dull, ferocious and poverty-stricken little enemy at the earliest possible moment. Some of us will never come back. They have done something for their nation. They have demonstrated a new way in war, the combination of the oldest with the newest means. They have not been thrown away.

TRIBUTE TO BURMESE.

Lastly, remember that were it not a fact that all over the theatres of war human beings feel that the United Nations are fighting for something that means more to them than the severe and macabre ideals of the Axis, that liberty of conscience and person are dependent on the defeat of the Axis, we should not have succeeded in penetrating so deep and delivering our attack.

To the Burmese and, in especial, to the brave and devoted Burma Rifles who went with us, must belong the main credit for what success we enjoyed. And as here, so will it be elsewhere.

AN AMERICAN SALUTES THE TOMMY.

(*The Daily Telegraph*).

An inspiring account of the heroism of British soldiers in North Africa is contained in a letter written by a 22-year-old American from Staten Island, New York, which is published in the New York *Herald Tribune*. His name is withheld, but it is stated that he was with the American field service near El Alamein in November.

"I'd like to say something about the British Tommy", he wrote. "Believe me, I can't speak too strongly about this, and I am speaking not only for myself but for every American who has seen active service with the British, as well as for those newspaper

men who have passed years here. I don't want to give the impression that I've turned into an Anglicised American, because I haven't. But, for my money, there is no finer or braver fighting man in the world than the Tommy.

"For sheer guts and ability to keep coming back time after time, he has no superior. I remember vividly one night at El Alamein, just before the push, which to me exemplifies the fighting qualities of the British. It was in the southern sector, and the Jerries were tucked in snugly behind three minefields. We were trying to get through the minefields. The idea was that tanks were to blast their way through the minefield gap, spread out on the other side of the fields and work their way forward. We were being followed up by units of light infantry. Well! The tanks got through the minefields all right, and the medical officer and I stopped on the other side of the third gap about 300 yards behind the tanks.

"Then all hell broke loose as Jerry opened up with everything he had, 88 Bofors and heavy ack-ack fires along the ground, small arms and everything. The tanks were forced back on us, and we had so many casualties that we couldn't back up.

"And then, in face of the worst barrage I've seen, British infantry came up to us and started through. I've never witnessed anything like it.

"At a steady walk with their rifles at port and looking straight ahead, they marched into it. I saw men with their heads blown off as they walked, men with arms and legs shot away. There was no hope of getting through, but they kept on, wave after wave of them, and they marched in, singing. Usually you could just sort of feel the beat of it under the barrage, but occasionally for a few brief seconds the noise of the firing would lift and you would hear their voices rolling out. I don't think I've ever felt such pride in fellow men. I was just mighty proud of mankind in general.

"The medical officer I was with that night was killed and another one who rushed up to take his place was wounded. It ranks with the worst night I've spent, but the thing that stands out for me is the rifles and bayonets and the magnificent courage of men walking in to face that point-blank barrage and singing as they walked. After witnessing that and a few things like it, I will not take any criticism of the Tommy from anyone."

GERMAN PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND NORWAY.

The changed position in the Mediterranean has opened up the possibility of building up Iceland and Northern Scotland into spring-boards for attack against Norway. The German High Command is fully aware of this danger, and though recent news would indicate its preoccupation with the defences of Southern Europe, it is clear that it is no less worried about the possibility of an Allied attack directed against Norway. The way defence preparations are being rushed in Norway to-day shows that the Germans are not leaving anything to chance in the north.

NAZI DEFENCE MEASURES.

• The construction of an airfield, which it is claimed will be the largest in Europe, is being hastened at Trondheim. In all parts of Norway further sea defences are being erected. At Sandnessjoen in the north, the harbour has been mined. Land mines have also been laid on the beach. Hundreds of miles to the south, in the comparatively

sheltered Oslo Fjord, block-houses are being built in the streets of the town of Larvik. Barbed wire and other defence works prevent the use of many busy streets. At Dobrak, about twenty miles from Oslo itself, forests are being razed in order to give the Husirk fortress a clear view for their gunners. The Todt organisation is tackling its most difficult task in Norway. Owing to the exceptional length and the unique configuration of the Norwegian coast, the task of defence has meant a substantial drain on German resources of labour and equipment. Unlike the other occupied countries, Norway is receiving an influx of workers rather than experiencing an exodus of Norwegian workers to Germany.

FACTORS FAVOURING AN ATTACK.

Amongst the factors that would probably influence Allied strategy in selecting Norway as a theatre for an attack, the purpose of joining up with the Soviet forces in the far north, and giving protection to British-American convoys *en route* to Archangel and Murmansk, would perhaps be one of the foremost. Northern Norwegian territory has, in fact, acquired an immense strategic significance since the Germans began using it as an air base for attacks on Allied Convoys to Russia. Finmark, the northernmost province of Norway, is separated from the Red Army by only about 20 miles of Finnish territory. The Russians have lost hardly anything in this region and Norwegian patriots, on their side, are doing everything in their power to give them active support.

It is possible that if direct contact were established with the Finns, and they were assured of Anglo-American food supply, they might even decide to abandon the war, with important results for the Leningrad sector of the Russian front.

GERMAN IRON SUPPLY.

Yet another advantage of attack against northern Norway would be to cut off the important German iron ore supply route from Narvik to Germany. Narvik is a Norwegian seaport on the Ofoten Fjord, and is used by the Germans to export iron ore to the Reich. The German sea lanes between North Norway and the South, and between Norway as a whole and Germany, are being already subjected to heavy pressure by the Allied navies and air forces in the Barents Sea, the North Sea and the Baltic. The Germans have been forced to fall back on small fishing boats for much of their transport, and a further pressure on the sea-routes would yield rich dividends. Such pressure would also have the advantage of forcing the German fleet to come out into the open and give battle to the British Fleet.

Finally, of course, the attitude of the population in Northern Norway would be a source of strength to an invading army. The Norwegian people themselves are naturally the most hostile element in the country ; but they are supplemented by thousands o foreign workers, by the Russian prisoners-of-war encamped in Norway, and even by German elements who have been sent to Northern Norway as a measure of punishment by the German High Command. The German newspaper *Munchner Nueste Nachrichten* recently described something of the life led by the Germans on this Polar Front which "once seen is never forgotten". Nature in North Norway can make people "heavy spirited". "If one lives here for long, one becomes insane......Many soldiers have come to terms with Nature by turning their gaze inwards. They hardly ever take note of their environments".

DIFFICULTIES OF ALLIED INVASION.

An invasion of Norway now will not suffer from some of the handicaps that frustrated a British landing in 1940, when the British force was small and was overwhelmed by superior numbers and heavier armament. The Allies, preferring to act legally, were unable to anticipate the lawless Nazi coup. But for their scruples, they could have occupied Trondheim and other ports and aerodromes. Norway, although obviously threatened then, declined assistance, till too late. To-day the Allies can put a much bigger force in the field, better armed and better served from the base. Both the Norwegian government in London and the people inside Norway would welcome and help such a venture.

There would, however, still be many difficulties in the way. The Nazis are well entrenched in the country; the possession of aerodromes and the proximity of Denmark and Germany assures them of well-protected supply lines. The Allies would have to maintain a sea line of supply of over 400 miles, and their invading forces during the initial assault would have only limited fighter cover (although heavy bombers operating from bases in Scotland and the Shetlands could maintain a continuous bombardment).

BRITAIN'S RECIPROCAL AID TO U. S.

PLANES, GUNS AND MINES SUPPLIED.

From the day a U. S. soldier embarks from a U. S. port, British equipment and services buttress his progress into camp, through battle school, and into battle. He sails probably in a British ship. In Britain, he lives on camps and airfields put up at record speed with British labour and materials, or on stations from which British units were removed so that the base with full equipment, down to the last light bulb and blanket, could be turned over to the Americans.

This is Lend-Lease in reverse—Reciprocal Aid which Britain has been giving America since her great armies began moving about the world.

HUNDREDS OF SPITFIRES.

The Eagle Squadron's station and its full complement of Spitfires were transferred to U. S. Army Air Force command when the pilots said goodbye to the R. A. F. last November. Hundreds of Spitfires have been lend-leased to the Americans this side of the Atlantic, and 13,000 bicycles—vital equipment for air crews operating from Britain's highly dispersed airfields. Aircraft pouring across from U. S. factories or returned from operations for repair, are reassembled and overhauled at a vast depôt comprising repair shops, storage space, hangars and an airfield, long since machine-tooled up and running smoothly on similar work for the R. A. F. but now America's under Reciprocal Aid. The Ministry of Aircraft Production has put millions of feet of floor space at the disposal of the U. S. Forces, and the War Office is providing 20,000,000 feet of storage space.

SAVING SHIPPING SPACE.

To save hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping space, the Americans' military hospital system in Britain has been built up on Reciprocal Aid, which provides fully furnished premises, with dispensaries stocked with drugs and medicaments specified by

U. S. army medical authorities, and operating theatres equipped with the most up-to-date surgical and X-ray apparatus. Construction and adaptation of hospital buildings alone cost £ 15,000,000.

All heat and light consumed by the U. S. forces in Britain is chalked up to Reciprocal Aid. Their basic rations, such as frozen and canned meat and fish, come from the U. S., but Britain's larder is well enough stocked to save convoy after convoy for munitions by providing all fresh vegetables, flour, bread, pickles, the doughboy's beloved coco-cola, and many other accessories consumed in American messes here.

DEFENDING THEIR CITIES.

Reciprocal Aid is not confined to these islands. Six thousand barrage balloons, many anti-aircraft guns, and 12 complete shell-producing plants have been shipped to America during the past year. Millions of rations, millions of rounds of ammunitions, quantities of 25 pounder guns and half a million anti-tank mines and grenades were among War Office stores that went to North Africa with General Eisenhower's troops. Two-thirds of the warships and transports from which they made their original landing there were British.

The bookkeeping of Reciprocal Aid is so scattered that no Whitehall or Washington official can guess the total bill to which the Treasury has so far written " Paid." In any case, dollars and pounds are no just measure. For the American spirit that initiated Lend-Lease in Britain's darkest hour, and for the blood and sweat and tears that brought her through to the day when she could reciprocate, there is no cash equivalent.

"PRIEST."

Tank-busting equipment is now the main concern of the Allied armies preparing for an all-out offensive. The 105-mm., "Priest" anti-tank guns, mounted on the General Grant chassis, helped shatter Rommel's *panzers* during the Axis retreat from El Alamein to Tripoli.

This high velocity gun is particularly suited to fast-moving advances. Its carrier has a speed of 30 m. p. h., and the gun's fire-power is supplemented by a ·5 calibre machine-gun, a tommy-gun and a browning auto-rifle. Each of the crew is equipped with a rifle.

Mr. Churchill, referring to the "Priest," described it as a "most useful weapon for contending with the 88 mm., high-velocity guns of which the Germans have made so much use."

INDIAN SOLDIER'S CHANGE IN OUTLOOK.

The Indian Soldier to-day has a very different outlook from his father of the last war. He has more sophisticated tastes, more money to spend and more inclination to spend it.

So report the Canteen managers whose business it is to give their Indian soldier customers what they want. The Manager of a Canteen Depót in North-Western India

reports that the British Tommy's 'fag' is taking the place of the home-made 'beedi' in the Indian soldier's favour. He still likes to buy "hair-oil, cocoanut, perfumed," but he is now demanding modern brands of hair-cream also.

An increasing portion of his pay is going in the purchase of note-books and writing-pads—for the Indian soldier of to-day is a better educated man, too.

The traditional Army barber is being threatened—for, following the example of his European comrades-in-arms, the Indian soldier is increasingly buying shaving soap and razor blades to shave himself.

Mounting sales of watch straps show that he is becoming time-conscious as never before.

WANTED BY DR. GOEBBELS; A MAP OF INDIA.

If Dr. Goebbels kept a map of India on his desk, the news items he invents for broadcast to listeners in this country would sound a little more convincing. Here is his latest blunder:—

In a news bulletin broadcast in Bengali on June 13, 1943, the Berlin announcer said: "A troop train was derailed near Srinagar, in Kashmir, and more than one hundred people were killed and about 250 received serious injuries."

Srinagar is well over 100 miles from the nearest Railway. Is it just possible that the Docter was thinking of the scores of German troop trains that have been derailed by the R. A. F. bombs and cannon fire in recent weeks?

"TEN COMMANDMENTS" FOR FIRST AID PARTIES.

"Do not adapt the patient to the treatment, but adapt the treatment to the patient" this is the advice contained in a Medical Manual* on the training and work of First Aid Parties published recently.

Here are the other 9 rules for the guidance of first aid workers:—

(ii) Be gentle and kind to the casualty. (iii) Try to earn your patient's confidence. (iv) Never discuss the condition of the casualty in his hearing. (v) Be as quiet and composed as you can. (vi) If you feel nervous, never let the casualty see it. (vii) Do your best to impress him with your courage, confidence and capabilities. (viii) Do not find fault with a fellow worker when there are casualties within hearing. (ix) Do not fail an injured person who has trust in your efficiency. (x). Remember that the extent and appearance of an injury may not be a true indication of its severity.

It is emphasized that members of First Aid Parties have definite and important responsibilities as individuals, but that they are at the same time members of a team which is part of an organised service. Efforts of individuals, however great in number or skilled and devoted, will be less effective than those of a service organised into disciplined parties or teams.

* Air Raid Precautions Medical Manual No. 2 (India) issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

EAT MORE VEGETABLES AND GROW SOME YOURSELF.

SELF-HELP TO CHECK HIGH COST.

by

T. K. Menon.

Rationing, lack of full co-operation from the masses, misunderstandings and even frank disbelief—these and many other problems face the Food Department of the Government of India to-day. As the days go by, however, it is becoming clearer and clearer to the average Indian that there is really very little food shortage in this country. Rice, wheat and bajree are now available in larger quantities than during the past few months.

But a nation must eat well—and, preferably, wisely—to keep well; and rice, wheat and bajree alone won't help us do this. Our thoughts must now turn to the next most important feature in our food scheme—vegetables.

SOARING PRICES.

The public is somewhat dazed at the increasing prices of vegetables in this land of plenty—dazed and resentful! Although, in fairness to them, it may be said that they do not blame the Government, it must also be said that they have never attempted the simplest way of obtaining the cheapest and, at the same time, the best vegetables.

What is this "simplest way", you ask? The answer is, *grow vegetables yourselves, in your own gardens, by your own efforts.* Grow more vegetables—and still more vegetables—and kill the black market that sells the golden cabbages.

The private gardens in India's cities and suburbs, if taken together, comprise thousands of acres of ideal cultivable land. It is almost a crime to let flowers bloom in these gardens to-day; till there is peace on earth and good will among men, these acres must grow food. These gardens are vitally important theatres of war, and it is up to us to fight and win the Home Front's greatest battles here valiantly and successfully.

Vegetables are, indeed, the answer to our food prayers; they contribute to a more balanced and nutritive diet. Unfortunately, in this country, in feast and in famine, our traditional diet contains a very high proportion of cereal foodstuffs. To-day opinion is unanimous that one of the best ways of improving India's national health is to introduce more vegetables in the diet.

It will not be out of place here to quote statistics in support of the above. A heavy manual worker must eat food containing at least 2,800 calories each day, but all this cannot be taken in the form of cereal. Such a diet would be lacking in the vitamins and mineral salts now known to be so vital for cent per cent health. One small cauli-flower, three or four tomatoes or carrots contain as many calories as two eggs, two ounces of meat or one glass of milk and this analysis may be used as a rough guide to introducing in the menu lighter vegetables in place of heavier foodstuffs. Incidentally, it has been calculated that the basic requirement of vegetables in India is 228 lb. per head per year, whereas the actual supply is only 30 lb. per head per year. No wonder that national health is so poor!

Higher, higher, and still higher soar the prices of bazaar vegetables. Thus, growing more vegetables means saving more money. The war boom has resulted in money being plentiful to-day. But in the post-war world—in the likely slump to come—what you can save now will come in useful. It is hence a good motto and a wise motto: "Let's grow more vegetables and save up money for a rainy day."

The very pertinent question is likely to be asked by certain middle class people: "Most of us get enough vegetables for ourselves to-day. Why should we bother about growing more?" The answer is simple enough; in these times of emergency it is not sufficient if every man looks to himself. Co-operation is the only possible key to a successful social and economic set-up in both wartime and post-war worlds.

Lettuce, carrots, celery, spinach and most green vegetables help sufferers from rheumatism The sulphur that is needed by the body is found in cabbage, onions and carrots in an easily assimilable form, provided they are cooked in the right way. Lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots and spinach are richer in certain vitamins than milk, beef, mutton, chicken, wheat and rice!

Anyway, it's up to us to see that no one will ever have to go hungry in our country. Considering the sacrifices our countrymen are making, doesn't this seem a small enough job for any one of us to undertake?

And now, in the monsoon, is the time to get busy.

THE FOURTH WAR SERVICE EXHIBITION

Will be held

AT THE PUTTUR MAIDAN, TRICHINOPOLY

From

16–7–43 TO 26–7–43.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Trichinopoly War Services Exhibition, will be opened on July, the 16th by Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional Leader, National War Front and will last ten days. It is the fourth of a series of such exhibitions. The first exhibition was held in Delhi in March; it was opened by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wavell, and was acclaimed an outstanding success, drawing approximately 300,000 visitors in seven days. The second Exhibition was held in Bombay from April 20 to May 7 and attracted over 1,000,000 spectators. The third Exhibition concluded recently in Bangalore; it was opened by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and attracted 500,000 people.

ITS AIMS.

The War Services Exhibition is organised on an educational basis. It is not the intention to show the large quantities of material which the Allies can command, but rather to show the fact that Indians are being taught useful trades in the services, and that these trades can very easily be adapted to peacetime requirements. The primary purpose is to strengthen morale by giving the general public a comprehensive visual demonstration of the country's war effort. The bias of the exhibitions is technical.

THE SECTIONS.

The Exhibitions are divided into five sections :—Royal Indian Navy, Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Labour Department and Civil.

Royal Indian Navy.—The main exhibits are a 21 inch torpedo, a mine complete with sinker, naval guns (including a 12 pounder such as the one which was mounted on the "Bengal"), depth charges, a paravane, ammunition and models of various warships. The forepart of an Indian warship, complete with bridge and guns, was constructed in Bombay and now travels with the Exhibition.

Indian Army.—This section is well represented with tanks (including General Lees and General Grants), several armoured cars and a variety of anti-aircraft guns. The tanks take part in "charges" and the guns fire blank shells. There is also a variety of captured enemy equipment. Separate Army sub-sections are devoted to Sappers and Miners, Engineers, Inland Water Transport etc.

Labour Department.—The Labour Department have erected a model machine workshop, which will be worked by trainees who will be shown actually producing trade test work. In addition, every other trade which is being taught under the Technical Training Scheme is represented.

Indian Air Force.—A Hurricane fighter was displayed in Delhi and Bombay ; this was replaced by a "made-in-India" aircraft in Bangalore. A smashed up Japanese bomber and a German fighter (almost intact) are part of the "permanent equipment". There is also a model aerodrome and a good working model of a Blenheim bomber, showing the mechanism of the under-carriage and safety device. Other exhibits comprise parachutes, cameras, bomb-sights, gun-turrets, etc.

Civil Section.—The following are represented in the Civil Section of the Exhibition, the Red Cross, the Supply Department, the National War Front, the W. V. S. the W. A. C., Civil Defence, Grow More Food, etc.

CINEMA AND BAND.

A permanent feature is **an open-air cinema**, which will start functioning at 8 p. m., daily. **A military band** will be in daily attendance.

ADMISSION.

Admission to the Exhibition, and to each individual stall, is free.

SCALE OF EXHIBITION.

On the same large scale as the Exhibitions which have gone before, the Trichinopoly show will have all the usual features–tank battles, gun duels, bridging operations by Indian Engineers, displays by Sappers and Miners, and a host of other spectacular demonstrations There will again be displayed a variety of equipment, Allied and enemy, including aircraft, barrage balloons, tanks and guns of every description, naval armaments and models, together with a complete reconstruction of the actual forepart of a warship.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The special features of the Trichinopoly War Services Exhibition will be :—

(*a*) A visual demonstration of improved agricultural methods, including the manufacture and use of compost (manure), and the nutritional values of various foodstuffs.

(*b*) A Railway Repairs Workshop of Indian Engineers, where the many processes involved in the repair and maintenance of engines and wagons will be demonstrated.

(*c*) Several armoured vehicles of new types. It is asserted that the Trichinopoly Exhibition will provide the greatest and most comprehensive display of armoured fighting vehicles yet seen in this part of India.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

PROGRAMME.

LECTURE CLIV (*Batch 1*).

10- 7-43	Municipal Office ...	6.00 p.m.
11- 7-43	Kiranur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Nanjur ...	7.30 ,,
12- 7-43	Puvarasakudi ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Venkatakulam ...	7.30 ,,
13- 7-43	Perungalur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Adanakkottai ...	7.30 ,,
14- 7-43	Pungudi ...	7.00 p.m.
,,	Satyamangalam... ...	7.30 ,,
15- 7-43	Mirattunilai ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Arimalam ...	7.30 ,,
16- 7-43	Udayalippatti ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Killukottai ...	7.30 ,,

LECTURE CLV. (*Batch 2*).

17- 7-43	Municipal Office ...	6.00 p.m.
18- 7-43	Kudumiyamalai ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Parambur ...	7.30 ,,
19- 7-43	Vengalur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Konapattu ...	7.30 ,,
20- 7-43	Nachchandupatti ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Virachchilai ...	7.30 ,,
21- 7-43	C. S. M. High School...	10.00 a.m.
,,	Rani's High School ...	10.45 ,,
21- 7-43	College A English ...	10.45 a.m
,,	College B Tamil ...	10.45 ,,
,,	Kulipirai ...	7.00 p.m
,,	Sevalur ...	7.30 ,,
22- 7-43	Kalamavur ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Nallur ...	7.30 ,,
23- 7-43	Panayappatti ...	7.00 ,,
,,	Rangiyam ...	7.30 ,,

RECRUITING—ADVERTISEMENT—4 p. m.

10— 7—43	Ponnamaravathi.
11— 7—43	Virachchilai.
12— 7—43	Arimalam.
13— 7—43	Kudumiyamalai.
14— 7—43	Rayavaram.
15— 7—43	Alangudi.
16— 7—43	Pudukkottai.
17— 7—43	Tirumayyam.
18— 7—43	Tittanviduthi.
19— 7—43	Mullangurichchi.
20— 7—43	Vadakadu.
21— 7—43	Kilanilai-Puduppatti.
22— 7—43	Kilanilai.
23— 7—43	Pudukkottai.

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